THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. VIII., N°. 402. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.

12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 17 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOVET BROTHERS & CIE., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son représentant M. GUSTAVE BOVET à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. EUGENE BUISSONNET, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT REID is authorized to sign our Firm.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

10ap Shanghae, 3rd April, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. H. M. M. GRAY is authorised to sign our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will hereafter be under the firm of D. DE BARROS & Co.

D. DE BARROS.

tf Shanghai, 31st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Partnership and Established themselves in business at Hong-kue, as HYDRAULIC and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BOAT BUILDERS, &c., &c.

COPPERSMITH'S and BLACKSMITH'S WORK, and BRASS CASTINGS, promptly executed.

Residence near the United States Consulate.

PINDER & CLARK.

tf Shanghai, 3d March, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FRANCIS CARTER is authorized to sign my name per procuration.

WM. BROUGHALL.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS. Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.

20ja Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK JOHN BESLEY in our firm ceased, and Mr. HERMAN OPPERT was admitted a Partner in the same from this date. Our business henceforth will be carried on under the style of OPPERT & Co.

BESLEY, OPPERT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMSON and Mr. HENRY WILLIAM WOOD, are authorised to sign for the BORNEO COMPANY, Limited.

JOHN HARVEY,
Director.

tf Singapore, 2nd November, 1857.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at Shanghai as *Agent and Commission Merchant.*

J. W. LEWIS.

tf Shanghai, 11th November, 1857.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.

tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have established a Branch of their Business, as *Watchmakers & General Storekeepers*, at Foochow foo, where the Business will be conducted by Mr. KUPFERSCHMID.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO.

tf Shanghai, August, 25th, 1856.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.

Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae. 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1813.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER. *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK. *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE. *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London. 24th December. 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES. for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE EX "PAMPERO."

BEST Anthracite COAL.

Apply to

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.

tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

RECEIVED PER OCTOBER OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY and WINTER GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.

Barrier Road.

tf Shanghai, 10th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL quantity of superior INDIA RUBBER PACKING, prepared expressly for the use of Steam Engines.

A. J. CASE.

tf Shanghai, 3d April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

JUST received by *Scutari* and on sale by the undersigned a fine selection of *Price & Gosnell's* PERFUMERY, and SHEFFIELD CUTLERY from the celebrated House of *Martin & Co.*

CONSISTING OF,—

Treble distilled Lavender Water, finest Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, Fountain Perfumes, finest Essence of Wood Violets, Jockey Club Perfumes, Milk of Roses, Preston's Salts, finest Essence of Roses, Empress Eugenie's Perfumes, Emperor Napoleon's Perfumes, Her Majesty's Toilet Perfumes in fine leather cases, Royal Court Perfumes, Tortoise-shell Toilet Cases containing finest Perfumes. SOAPS,—Rose, Old Brown Windsor, Johnston's Patent Windsor, Ladies Toilet and Patent Shaving Rolls.

CUTLERY, Table Forks, Dessert do., Tea Spoons, Table do., Dessert do., Gravy do., Salt do., Egg do., Mustard do.; 2 cases containing 53 pieces each of finest Table Cutlery, black and white handled Carvers, Game do., Table Steels, Table Knives, Dessert do., Pocket do., Razors, Dressing Cases and Razor Strops, &c.

Also,

Prepared Cocoa, with Milk, in small Tins, concentrated Preserved Milk, fine fresh Goshen Butter in 1 lb. Tins, do. in small Jars. fine Cheese, York Hams, Sardines, Huntly & Palmer's fancy Biscuits, Loaf Sugar.

And,

By last Steamer, Preserved Ginger, Chowchow, Macao Potatoes, and Broad Canton Matting.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

17ap Shanghai, 2d April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.

Also a few cases of London Stout, *Bass & Co.'s* Pale Ale, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

NOTT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 11th March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET in 1 doz. Cases.
HOCK " "
SAUTERNE in 2 doz. "
CHAMPAGNE " "
SELTZER-WATER.

Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.

GEORGE THORBURN.

tf Shanghai. 17th March, 1857.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA.	$ 2:00
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to.,	10:00
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,	10:00
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,	10:00
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,	2:00
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,	2:00
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo.,	1:00
NOTICES on CHINESE GRAMMAR, 1 vol. 8vo.,	1:00
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo.,	2:00
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE,	1:50
On the true meaning of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"	0:50
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,	1:00
The Chinaman abroad, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0:50
On the SILK MANUFACTURE, and CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY,	0:75
General Description of SHANGHAE and its Environs,	1:00
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo,	0:50
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo,	1:00
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,	2:00
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT,	2:00
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON,	3:00
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1:00
MANCHU TARTAR GRAMMAR, Translated from the Chinese,	2:00
Thom's CHINESE SPEAKER,	2:00
Esop's FABLES, in Chinese and English,	2:00
J. Edkins' GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language,	2:00

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ... in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ... in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ... in 3 doz. do.

Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to

E. WARDEN.

tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, November, 1855.

HOUSES & LAND.

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY AT HONGKONG FOR SALE.

ALL that piece or parcel of GROUND with THREE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, known by the name of "ALMACK PLACE" bounded on the North by Wellington Street, on the West by Aberdeen Street, on the South by Gage Street and on the East by two closes of land registered in the Land Office as Nos. 11 and 97 and containing in the whole 18,798 square feet, and registered in the Land Office as No. 13. The property is situated in the centre of the city and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing on the 23d of April, 1844, at an annual ground rent of £42.12.6.

For further particulars, apply at the *North-China Herald* Office, Shanghai.

tf Hongkong, 19th March, 1858.

FOR SALE OR RENTAL.

COMMODIOUS Business PREMISES, well situated; and in a state of thorough repair. Apply to

C. THORNE.

tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, COMMODIOUS BUSINESS PREMISES. Apply to

W. G. ASPINALL.

tf Shanghai, July 3d, 1857.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street*, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.

tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. DALLAS & Co.

Apply to

SAML. BROWN.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co.," *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

A BRANCH of the above DISPENSARY is this day opened in the premises situate on the Bund adjoining Park Lane and known as the *Turkei Hong.*

Arrangements have been made for a regular monthly overland supply of fresh and pure Medicines with the usual requisites of a Dispensary.

Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared.

Medicine Chests supplied and refitted.

W. J. PRESTON.

24ap Shanghai, 30th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS.
Church Street, corner of Fives-court Lane.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS CAREFULLY RATED BY TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS;
CHRONOMETERS AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ADJUSTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION RESTAURANT & REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

WE the undersigned beg respectfully to inform the foreign Community of Shanghai and Captains visiting this Port that we have established a public place for Resort on our extensive premises directly opposite the BRITISH CONSULATE, and hope that by strict attention to the comfort of our guests and by supplying Articles of the best qualities at moderate charges to merit a share of Public Patronage.

We also beg to state that we will open for the recreation of those who may be desirous of availing themselves of out door amusements a private QUOIT GROUND and BOWLING GREEN, and during the Summer Months an ICE CREAM SALOON.

N. B.—A Private Room for Parties (and a Private Room furnished to Let with or without Board.)

On and after the 8th inst. an Ordinary Daily.

EVANS, SUTTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 4th March, 1858.

NOTICE.

HENRY EVANS begs respectfully to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that he has at considerable expense completed his new Establishment on the premises formerly occupied by the late C. WILLS, Esq.

H. E. takes the present opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the community at large for the very liberal patronage he has received since his return from England, and to state that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

P.S.—On and after *the 1st of March*, H. E. will recommence Muffin making and the Baking of the celebrated Queen's Breakfast Rolls.

tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1858.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

M^C^KENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

WARDELL, HEDGE & CO.,
Commission Agents, Auctioneers and General Storekeepers.
FOO-CHOW.

BEG leave to announce that they are now prepared to offer for sale a large and well selected stock of Beer, Wines, and Liquors of all kinds of the best quality.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of Clothing, Boots, and Shoes, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., at low prices.

Shipmasters and others visiting Foo-chow are invited to call and examine their stock.

N. B.—Goods purchased of them will be delivered alongside of Ships at the Pagoda anchorage free of charge.

tf Shanghai, November 8th, 1856.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."

All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber.

Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

F. PEARSON,
General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,

ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

WHOLESALE,

MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;

On moderate terms.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

H. M.'s Packet-Agent at this Port has to publish for General information, the annexed Post-Office Notification, received by the Steamer *Lady Mary Wood* from the Post-Master at Hongkong.

The attention of the Community is requested to the intimation, that after the 30th instant, in addition to all Letters and Papers which at present require to have the postage Prepaid, those for the *United Kingdom* either *viâ* Marseilles, or Southampton, must be prepaid also—except Newspapers *viâ* Marseilles which cannot be prepaid.

The only places where prepayment is not Compulsory—are Hongkong—Continent of Europe *viâ* Marseilles—America and N.-A. Colonies, *viâ* Marseilles or Southampton.

W. H. FITTOCK,
Packet-Agent.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 6th April, 1858.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for Public information, that, *on and from the* 1*st May next*, all LETTERS posted in China, and addressed to the United Kingdom, must be *Prepaid*.

Unpaid Letters, or Letters paid less than a single rate, received at this office* for transmission to the United Kingdom, will be at once opened and returned to the Senders.

In order to obviate, however, the inconvenience which would be caused to the Public by detaining and returning to the Senders those Letters, which, through inadvertence, may be posted without the *full amount* of Postage being paid upon them, it has been determined to forward, charged with the deficiency of Postage, and a fine of *Sixpence*, Letters insufficiently prepaid, but paid at least the single rate of Postage.

By Order

WM. CHAPMAN,
Post-Master.

Post-Office, Hongkong,
18th March, 1858.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

VIÂ MARSEILLES.

LETTERS,	s. d.
Under ¼ oz.,	0 9
Above ¼ „	1 0
„ ½ „	1 9
„ ¾ „	2 0
Above 1 oz.	3 3
„ 1¼ „	3 6
„ 1½ „	3 9
„ 1¾ „	4 0

and so on, increasing for each ounce 1s. 3d., and for each ¼ ounce 3d.

NEWSPAPERS,

3d. each, collected in United Kingdom.

VIÂ SOUTHAMPTON.

LETTERS.	s. d.
Under ½ oz.,	0 6
Above ½ „	1 0
„ 1 „	2 0
„ 2 „	3 0
„ 3 „	4 0
„ 4 „	5 0

and so on.

BOOKS,	s. d.
Under 4 ounces,	0 4
Above 4 „ and under ½ lb.,	0 8
„ ½lb. „ 1 „	1 4
„ 1 „ „ 1½ „	2 0
„ 1½ „ „ 2 „	2 8

and so on, increasing 8d. for each Half-pound, or fraction of Half-pound.

NEWSPAPERS,

1d. each.

* At Hongkong only.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship *Lady Mary Wood*, Captain H. BROWNE, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Thursday, the 15th instant, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 1,200 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez.

CARGO will be received on board up to *Tuesday, the 13th instant*, at 5 P.M.. and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 5th April, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Steam-ship *Imperatriz* will sail from Hongkong for Southampton about the 24*th of April*, the exact day to be fixed by Her Majesty's Naval Authorities. This ship will take in coals at Singapore, Cape of Good Hope, and Madeira, as the voyage home will be performed under steam. This is an eligible conveyance for Silk which will be received on board and delivered at Southampton for £7. 7*s.* per ton of 50 Cubic feet, payable on delivery.

Passage Money £85. A Surgeon on board.

Apply to

WM. A. PARK,
Care of ALFRED WILKINSON, Esq.
Hongkong.

tf Hongkong, 27th March, 1858.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast Sailing Lorcha, *PEKIN*, having just been completely repaired. Has new Sails and Rigging; is well armed and manned, and can carry a large Cargo. She has fine roomy accommodation for Passengers.—Draws only 3 feet of water in ballast, and 5 feet loaded, and is commanded by an experienced Navigator.

For particulars apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

tf Shanghai, 10th April, 1858.

TO BE SOLD.

AN eligible Plot of GROUND measuring about *two mow, two fun*; with BUILDINGS thereon, known as the *Masonic Lodge*, situated in Park Lane and adjoining the Fives Court and Bowling Alley. Offers will be received until *the 20th of April*, by

C. THORNE.

17ap Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. „ „ Pocket,......	1.00

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

THE UNION THEATRICAL COMPANY,
AT MAR-LOW.

WM. JONES & Co. respectfully inform the Community of Shanghai that their first Performance will take place on *Monday evening, April 12th*, 1858, which Performance will consist chiefly of SLIGHT OF HAND WORK.

Price of Admission,

Front Seats, ...$2
Back do. $1

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ precisely.

Tickets can be obtained at the Theatre.

Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at Half-past Seven.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Feb.	9	Singapore. ......Mar.	18
Bombay, ...Mar.	1	Hongkong, ...Mar.	31
Calcutta, ...Mar.	—	New York.......Jan.	24
Galle, ...Mar.	10		

BIRTH.—At East Point, Hongkong, on the 29th March, Mrs. JAMES MACANDREW, of a Son.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 9th April. 1858.				*Ending 9th April.* 1857.			
3,—	*Max.* 59	*Min.* 41	....	*Max.* 58	*Min.* 38
4,—	„ 58	„ 48	....	„ 53	„ 45
5,—	„ 59	„ 49	....	„ 65	„ 48
6,—	„ 54	„ 50	....	„ 77	„ 50
7,—	„ 57	„ 48	....	„ 74	„ 55
8,—	„ 61	„ 47	....	„ 78	„ 58
9,—	„ 65	„ 45	....	„ 82	„ 61

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.—No business.

OPIUM.

	A.M.	P.M.	
Malwa,	Tls. 465 *a* 470..	Firm.	Shanghai weight.
Patna,	„ 540 *a* 545..	Tls. 538 *a* 540	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—April 10th, *Nimrod*, (H. M. S.), R. Dew, from Foochow.

DEPARTURES.—April 9th, *Coromandel*. (H. M. str.), S. Douglas, for Rugge s; *America*. (Rus. war-str.), Chihachoff, for Gulf of Pecheli; and *Zephyr*, (Br. sch.), 148, Roper, for Ningpo; 10th, *Furious*, (H. M. S.), S. Osborn, for Gulf of Pecheli, and *Slaney*, (H. M. gun-boat), A. H. Hoskins, for Gulf of Pecheli.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Lady Mary Wood*, Sir Arthur Buller; Messrs. C. Sulibery, F. Saurmann, Comstock, and J. B. Ross.

DEPARTED.—Per *Formosa*, Messrs. G. Marshall. E. R. Michell, W. H. Lay, A. Connolly, A. Wood, Gunner of H. M. S. *Pique*, L. de Ballazeck, and two Seamen of H. M. Steamer *Cormorant*.

ERRATA.

IN the letter signed "John McDonald," published in the last number of this journal the word "*Stern*" is printed, by mistake, for "*Stem*" wherever it occurs.

THE present week marks an eventful period in the history of foreign relations with China, and in the Chronicles of Shanghai. The Plenipotentiaries of England, France and Russia have left and that of the United States will follow tomorrow, all bound to the mouth of the Peiho to prosecute their demands on the Emperor of China,—an ulterior step which, it appears, they are constrained to take in consequence of an unsatisfactory reply having been received to the letters addressed to Peking.

What those demands are we do not pretend to know, nor should we publish them if we did, if it were likely to hamper or in any degree militate against the speedy settlement of the matters in hand.

The Chinese have, as usual, their version of the matter, they profess to know that the demands are,—liberty of access to the interior under a passport system,—of trading at all the ports of the Yangtze Kiang,—a concession of ground at Han kow, similar to that we have here,—a reduction of duties on imports and exports,—a Resident Minister at Peking, *cum multis aliis*, amounting altogether, they say, to twenty-nine articles. Our own opinion is that there has not been any specific demand made, further than that an officer of sufficient rank should be sent to Shanghai to adjust preliminaries to future arrangements. If we are right, the refusal to comply is evident in the intimation received through the Governor of the Province that Hwang tsung han has been appointed Imperial Commissioner with full powers to settle Barbarian affairs at Canton, and that the foreign Plenipotentiaries must return there to arrange matters with him.

We also hear from Chinese sources that Hwang has instructions to retake the city of Canton from the Barbarians and has extraordinary powers for levying troops &c., from the different provinces to enable him to do so; we think this is very probable, and should Canton, unwisely, be restored to the Imperial Government by its present occupants before the final adjustment of affairs at Peking, accounts will be sent to the Emperor that the Barbarians have been driven out and Hwang will receive additional honors.

As to the intended proceedings in the Pei ho we are not informed, but with some confidence in our own predictions, verified as they have been by the past, we venture to foretell difficulties which will require more than mere demonstration to overcome. The blockade of Tien tsing, to prevent the supplies now going in great abundance Peking, we suppose will be the first step, and a similar measure on the Yangtze Kiang and Grand Canal should follow, and would do more to bring about a speedy adjustment than months of negociation, and we doubt not it will be done. Of course we shall see fulminating Edicts from the Emperor stopping the foreign trade for ever.

Mr. H. N. Lay, who some time since succeeded Mr. Wade as Inspector of the Chinese Custom House at this port, has been appointed by Lord Elgin to accompany the Expedition to the North, as Assistant Interpreter.

This appointment has caused some surprise, and much regret is felt that his Lordship should have allowed himself to be misled by interested parties into committing an act, of what may be considered discourtesy to the Consulate interpreters at the five ports in China.

There is little inducement held out to them to remain in the service spending year after year in improving their knowledge of a language, the study of which, above all others, is the most wearing out to the mind, if when the opportunity occurs, of making that knowledge more prominently useful, they find themselves coldly passed over, and others appointed in their place, who have, years since, thrown up the poorly remunerated posts of Consulate interpreters, allured by the more lucrative employment offered them by the Chinese government.

Of Mr. Lay's acquirements as a Chinese scholar, we have no wish to speak disparagingly, on the contrary, we believe him to be thoroughly acquainted with the language, but we object in the strongest manner to any one in the pay of the Chinese government, being the person selected to act as Assistant Interpreter, when a new treaty is to be arranged between Great Britain and China.

Highly as Mr. Lay's attainments as a Chinese student may be estimated, we are assured that in critical knowledge of the language he is equalled, if not excelled by Mr. T. T. Meadows, Senior Interpreter in China, and now Acting-Consul at Ningpo. In our opinion Mr. Meadows would have been the proper person to have taken as joint Interpreter with Mr. Wade, the more so, when we bear in mind, that it was only after Mr. Meadows had refused to accept the post of Chinese Secretary under Sir John Bowring, that Mr. Wade received the appointment. It may be said that he could not be spared from Ningpo, but this we may be allowed to doubt, as the business at that port, is comparatively trivial, whilst on an important mission such as the present, when the representatives of Western powers, after the lapse of many years are about to be brought into immediate communication with the government at Peking, his thorough knowledge of the Chinese character, and diplomacy, would have made his services of the utmost value.

Lord Elgin however has thought otherwise, and not only is Mr. Meadows passed over, but his brother Mr. J. A. T. Meadows and Mr. Crofton Morrison, Interpreters, at this port and Amoy, and both able Chinese scholars, are also quietly put aside, and an employé of the Chinese government taken in their place.

In official communications with Eastern nations, it is of the last importance to insist on the most exact observance of the etiquette usual amongst themselves, and the omission of any point, however, unimportant it may appear, may be made the means of lowering us in the eyes of their government. With the Chinese who are famed for their ceremonial observances this is peculiarly the case, and in our "Notes on Embassies," we have mentioned, how anxious the mandarins have always been to represent the Ambassadors who have been at Peking as deputies sent to render homage to the Emperor, rather than the representatives of independant powers come to demand satisfaction for wrongs done to their subjects. Lately at Soochow when the deputation went up from this to present the letters from the Plenipotentiaries to the Emperor, we had occasion to notice the fact of the cards sent by the Toutai to the Members, having been returned, and pointed out that according to Chinese etiquette, this was an acknowledgement of their being of inferior rank. We are certain that the cards were given to Mr. Lay, who took upon himself to return them, without consulting the official interpreters, who accompanied the deputation.

Whether this occurred through ignorance, which we doubt, or whether from Mr. Lay being in the service of the Chinese government he may have thought it a good opportunity to ingratiate himself with his employers, we are not in a position to say, but it is to avoid a repetition of these mistakes, that we should have wished Mr. Meadows to have been taken instead of him. It will to some extent lessen the importance of the mission in the estimation of the Chinese government, when one of their own servants is found attached to it, and taking a leading part.

THE INSURGENTS.

ON the 18th ult.—the 4th day of the 2d moon,—Hú Kwan-yuen, one of His Majesty's generals, attacked the Insurgents in their strong-holds, called the Mah-ling Pass, near Nanking. He had not, it would seem, counted well the cost. He fell; and with him about two thousand of the Imperialists were lost, either killed or wounded. Having put their assailants to flight, the long-haired men advanced and re-occupied the city of Káu-shun, fifteen or twenty miles south of Nanking; and it was expected that the cities of Lishwui and Kin-tan would soon again be in their possession.

The report of their having returned to Chinkiang and Kwachau is not confirmed.

WE were misinformed last Saturday respecting the apprehension of the murderers of the Captain and mate of the *Gallant*, we regret to say they are still at large.

U. S. S. *San Jacinto* after transhipping stores, ammunition, &c., into the *Minnesota* at Woosung, proceeded on the 7th inst. on her passage to Hongkong, homeward bound. Commodore Tatnell went *in her and will return northwards, immediately, in the Powhatan* or *Germantown.*

H. I. M. Russian steamer, *America*, Capt. Chihachoff, having on boaad H. E. The Count Pontiatine and suite left the Harbour yesterday morning and proceeded to sea; her destination is the Gulf of Pecheli.

THE *Furious*, with Lord Elgin and suite left this morning early, bound to the Pei ho. She has the Gun-boat *Slaney* in tow.

The *Nimrod* arrived this morning, from Foochow, 6th. She will proceed northwards on Monday or Tuesday next.

The *Fury* will go to Ningpo to relieve the *Surprise*, that vessel being more useful for operations in shallow water.

THE movements of the American Legation we understand to be these.—H. E. William B. Reed, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, with his suite, consisting of Mr. S. Wells Williams, Secretary of Legation and Chinese Interpreter; Rev. W. A. P. Martin, Assistant Interpreter; A. McKinley and William Reed, Private Secretaries; and Frederick B. Jenkins, *attaché*; will proceed at once, sailing to-day or to-morrow in the Steam Frigate *Mississippi*, Captain Nicholson, from Woosung to the Gulf of Pechele and the mouth of the Peiho, accompanied by the chartered str. *Antelope*. The *Minnesota* will follow in a few days, so soon as some repairs are completed. The Naval Commander-in-Chief with the steam frigate *Powhatan*, and sloop-of-war *Germantown*, will, as soon as possible, probably in less than a fortnight, join Mr. Reed in the North.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, Capt. Browne, arrived at Woosung on the 5th and came up immediately bringing the London mail of 9th Frebruary, which was delivered in the forenoon.

The dates are, London 9th Feby. *viâ* Marseilles,—Bombay 1st,—Galle 10th,—Singapore 18th,—Hongkong 31st ulto.

The mail arrived in Hongkong on the 28th per *Bombay*, Capt. Potts.

PASSENGERS.—From Galle.—Mrs. Potts, 2 children, and 8 gun Lascars; from Southampton,—Messrs. Rennie, and A. Mesnie, Mr. and Mrs. McMurdo; from Marseilles,—Don Obonez, Messrs. J. B. Ross, Comstock, and Groschlande; from Penang,—Mrs. Jones, and child; from Singapore,—Mr. and Miss Voegler, Messrs. T. Tribbay, G. Petel; from Cadiz,—Mr. and Mrs. Olona, Messrs. Yriarte, F. Reyes, and M. Reyes.

There is not much news contained in the journals of the fortnight. The first great event worthy of record is that the *Leviathan*, or *Great Eastern*, was at last successfully launched on the 31st of January, and towed to Deptford to fit out.

Parliament reassembled on the 4th Feby. A vote of thanks was passed in both houses to the Governor-general and Governors of India, Sir John Lawrence, Sir Colin Campbell, and several other distinguished persons, as well as to other Officers to Her Majesty's Army, Navy and Marines, and of the E. I. Company's service for the energy, skill and intrepedity that marked their conduct in India during the mutinies.—A Bill authorizing the E. I. Company to raise ten millions Sterling has been introduced into Parliament.—The Alien question, as it involves the right of asylum, was absorbing great attention and had given rise to much angry discussion, and ill feeling between England and France. The India Bill also maintained its interest; the Court of Proprietors have adopted the Petition of the Court of Directors to Parliament against the Government measure. The House of Commons has voted a pension of £1,000 per annum to Lady Havelock and a similar pension to her Son.

The money market had further improved, there was a redundancy of capital. The Bank's minimum rate of discount was reduced to 3½ per cent and Consols had risen to 95¾ to 96 for money.

The rate of the Bank of France was 4½ per cent and at Hamburg the best bills were discountable at 1¾ per cent.

The East India Company's rate of Exchange continued the same, viz., on Bengal and Madras 2*s.* 2*d.* and on Bombay 2*s.* 2½*d.*

BULLION.—Per *Pera*, from Southampton, on the 4th of February,—

For Hongkong. Silver, ...£53,503
Shanghai, „ £32,680

Bar Silver 5/1¼ per oz. standard.

Mexican dollars,

PASSENGERS.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers, from Southampton. To leave on 20th February. For Hongkong—Messrs. F. A. Groom, A. Watson, and R. Houston. On 20th March—Mr. Halton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai at London, 30th Jany., *Lammermuir*. At Kingstown, 30th Jany., *Sea Witch*.

DEPARTURE.—For Shanghai, from Liverpool, 27th Jany. *Spirit of the Age*. From London, 5th Feb., *Mirage*.

PASSED ANJER.—From Shanghai, 7th Feb., *Eagle Wing*, for New York; 25th, *Vanguard*, for London; 25th, *Eliza & Hester*, for do.; 27th, *Canvass Back*, for New York, and 8th March, *Anglo Saxon*, for London.

Latest dates in England from China 10th Dec.
Received, *viâ* Marseilles ....on 28th Jany.
viâ Southampton ..on 2d Feby.

Passengers per P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer from Hongkong,—

Per *Cadiz*, for Alexandria,—Messrs. A. F. Heard, and J. M. de Ugarte; for Marseilles,—Captain C. T. Willson, Messrs. W. Ross, W. A. Bowra, T. Dussourd and Don Francisco Briones, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh and child; for Gibraltar.—Mr. M. Cortino y Expenosa; for Cadiz,—Mr. Juan Martin; for Southampton,—Major Luard, Commander H. Trollope, Paymaster Addison, Mr. J. Ryder, Mrs. G. Sturgis and 4 children.

WE have, in our Journal, a standing notice to correspondents* that all communications must be accompanied by the name of the author, which will be kept private, if desired.

We make this condition in order to protect ourselves from imposition by anonymous writers, and, in doing so, only ask the same confidence to be placed in us, that unknown correspondents claim at our hands.

In our No. 391, 23d Jany. last we inserted a translation of an Imperial Decree from the *Peking Gazette*. wherein the Minister of State memorializes the Emperor to confirm the appointment of a newly selected scholar to instruct the pupils in the Russian College. A note by the translator was appended which called forth an anonymous reply. We acknowledged its receipt in our No. 396 and requested the writer to favor us with his name. He has not done so. As the subject is one of interest we have made enquiry into it, the result of which refutes the statement contained in the note, and corroborates that of the letter referred to, and having received, indirectly, an intimation of the quarter from whence the latter emanates we make the following extracts from it:—

"The Chinese Government maintains at Peking a college under the name of "Russian School" so called from the Russian language being taught in it. It is not composed of the children, born from morganatic marriages of the lay members of the Russian mission with Chinese women, but of grown up sons of officials of Manchoo extraction, that are instructed in the Russian language. After finishing their studies they become interpreters of the Russian language at the Tribunal of foreign affairs (*Li fan juan* 理藩院).

Bisides this there exists another school at the Russian mission in Peking, where, among other studies, the Russian language is taught. This school has no support from the Chinese Government and is kept for the instruction of children descended from Russians made captive in 1685, in the town of Albazin on the river Amoor."

The writer of the above, who signs himself "an ex-Lay member of the Russian mission at Peking" proceeds to say,—

"Having resided at Peking ten years I can affirm that no morganatic or any other marriages are formed between Chinese women and the young Russian lay men who are sent from time to time to Peking to acquire a knowledge of the Chinese and Manchoo languages. This does not happen, either "soon after their arrival at Peking," nor during the whole time of their residence there. The Russians, as Christians cannot contract time marriages, and Chinese laws forbid females to quit their country, therefore no marriage can take place between them neither generally nor occasionally."

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We have given the above extracts from the letter to explain the translation of the Edict and Note, in order to remove any false impression they may have made; but we consider the writer has failed in courtesy to us, in not communicating his name since it has been made known to him that we only waited for it before inserting his letter entire.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD:

SIR,—The old saying, "It takes two to make a bargain," seems very opposite to the case,—at present occupying a large place in the consideration of yourself and of your readers—that of negotiating for new Treaties.

The spectacle, we now witness, is remarkable. Four great nations, the greatest on earth, have here their representatives, clothed with full powers, all equally and alike wishing to treat with the sovereign authorities of this empire. But will the Chinese enter into any negotiations with these plenipotentiaries, *except on compulsion*? If they will not, will it be *right* to employ compulsory measures? And if right, then *what sort of force, and how much*, will they bring to bear upon these unwilling rulers or their people, or upon both people and rulers?

Whatever claims, whatever of right or reason, these plenipotentiaries may have, on their side, it is obvious enough to all that the Emperor of China and his ministers are unwilling to enter on any negotiations, in short are resolved not to touch the treaties they have ratified, first with Russia, and then, and more recently, with England, the United States, and with France. The action of the Imperial Court, for months and for years past, has proclaimed, more clearly than any written documents could declare, a fixed resolve not to negotiate, but, on the contrary, to keep all comers far off at a distance. Witness the recent transactions, at Canton, here, and at Peking, and then say, if the Chinese are not strongly averse to treat. Never, *never* will they treat except on compulsion. For one I can hardly believe our plenipotentiaries really expected here to meet ministers from Peking, ready to treat with them. Such assuredly is not the disposition of the Son of Heaven or of those who are resolved to uphold the old exclusive policy.

Such being their disposition, is it right to employ compulsory measures to make them willing? On this question a diversity of opinion would seem to exist; and there is diversity of action as well. The minister of the English crown, not long ago was understood to declare that his country was not at war with, and was not going to make war against, the Chinese. Action, however, has given a different aspect to the case; and, with reference to the question of right, two of the four plenipotentiaries have declared their verdict. *War is begun.* England and France, as allied powers, are at war with the Chinese.

Do the other plenipotentiaries concur in this action and sympathize in these coercive measures? Or do they and will they oppose and protest against them? The latter, they certainly will not do. Will they, then, take a neutral stand? Probably not; one may, but the other can hardly do so. A majority of these four representatives of supreme authority, therefore, give, or will give, the verdict that, it is right to use coercive means in this case. Thus practically, for the present, the question is settled.

Now then comes the strife. What sort of force, and how much, will these foreign representatives bring to the conflict?

This question, Mr. Editor, I will leave for you, or for them, to answer. They hope, no doubt—and who does not?—that the struggle may be a short one. Probably enough it may be so; but again, this is not at all a sure and certain consequence. The contingencies are many, the struggle may be long and disastrous, and the *finale* very remote. However, the die is cast; and it is the die of war. The British Lion is in the van. His Excellency, who has been put forward in this emergency, has exhibited remarkable moderation, and this, by the Chinese, may have been misunderstood. But such a man is not one who will flinch, especially when flanked and supported as he now is. All four,—England, France, Russia, and the United States, have made their demands, not rashly, but resolutely; and these demands will not be withdrawn.

Before your next issue goes forth to the world, Mr. Editor, the advanced flotilla, or some portion of it, will be moving up, under full press of canvas and of steam, to the *Gulf* that opens the way to the northern capital, towards which point it is known the Four Plenipotentiaries have laid their course. Success to their enterprise!

PAX.

Shanghai, 8th April, 1858.

SHANGHAI WITHIN THE WALLS.

NATIVE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

One of the most deplorable results of the recent occupation of the City by the plundering "Red-Heads," has been the impoverishment of several Benevolent Institutions which formerly flourished here.

As things were ten years ago, a visitor might have seen a "Save-Life Office," (corresponding to our Humane Society, for the rescue of drowning persons); a Foundling Hospital; an Office for the procurement of Coffins, (to assist the poor in meeting funeral expenses); a Strangers' Home; several Free Schools; and finally, an Institution called the "Hall of Universal Benevolence," which undertook to attend to all kinds of humane operations—such as burying the dead, clothing the destitute and aged, giving pensions to the needy, building bridges, extinguishing fires, lighting streets, prescribing for the sick, publishing sacred books, dispensing medicines, &c., &c. All the abuse showered by the Chinese against those "Good Devils" the meritoriousness of which avails to procure them happiness in their next stage of existence, *i. e.* after their next transmigration.

The arrangements of this last-named Institution, as they might have been seen a few years since, were admirable; especially would a visitor have been struck with the order that prevailed during the days when the sick were prescribed for. The large Hall of the establishment was filled with square tables, at each of which sat four persons; the physician, with the patient on his right, and on his left a writer who made notes of each case in a record-book,—opposite the physician was another clerk who wrote out the prescription and gave it to the patient.

Six times during each of the hot months did these prescribing days recur,—"Three-eight;" as the Chinese concisely express it; that is, on the 3rd and 8th; 13th and 18th; 23rd and 28th day of each moon—a method of keeping count which is very common, and the perfection of convenience.

The apparatus for extinguishing fires is of the simplest kind: buckets, ladders, and small force-pump fire-engines of native construction.

The funds of the Institution are chiefly derived from voluntary contributions—the Mandarins for the time being and certain of the commercial Guilds are generally large subscribers. But another source of revenue—rents of houses—has been almost entirely cut off by the destruction of property consequent on the recent occupation and plunder of the City. Indeed the Institution is so much impoverished that it hardly attempts to do anything now: to bury the dead out of sight is about all that it can accomplish.

In like manner the Strangers Home has been almost obliterated; its buildings burned, and its affairs disorganized: it is difficult to fix on the site which was recently occupied by its premises.

The "Save-Life Office" has fared better, and so has the building in which two of the best-conducted Free-schools are held. The Foundling Hospital also still flourishes, and is an establishment especially to be commended, as adapted to prevent a great amount of infanticide—the strangling of female infants being a besetting sin among the very poor.

To these ought to be added the "Hall of Continence"—an establishment which allows pensions to widows; not the aged, but the younger ones, who are thus guarded against the temptation of marrying a second time for the sake of a support.

Temporary schemes of benevolence are frequently entered upon, and are discontinued where the occasion which made them necessary has passed away. In cases of well-authenticated failure of crops, the District Magistrate will order allowances to be made to the sufferers, at the rate of about thirty cash each to adults and fifteen to children. At the present moment there are large numbers of Nankin refugees scattered over this District who are provided for in this manner; so that considerable deductions must be made from the commonly-received statement that "the Chinese have nothing like a Poor-law system."

During the famine which followed the devastating flood of 1849, as many as three thousand children were collected together and cared for during the winter months; when the early bean crop was ready to be gathered in the third moon, as many as possible returned to their parents; and those that remained unclaimed were taken into the Foundling Hospital, which was enlarged on the occasion.

There is one point of great interest connected with all these Institutions. Some Roman Catholics claim that they had their rise in the days of the Emperor *Yung Ching*, immediately after the expulsion of the Jesuit Missionaries, and the confiscation of their property; and they maintain that the Emperor, out of shame at having appressed so many religious houses, was led to set up these various establishments as substitutes.

On this matter none would be more glad to receive information than

YOUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.

A PUBLIC MEETING *of the British residents at Foochow was held on 1st March, to take into consideration the establishment of a Consular Chaplaincy at that rising Port.*

The meeting was convened by H. M. Officiating Consul, at the special invitation of the Bishop of Victoria, and was held at the office of the British Consulate. The various mercantile firms were represented in the attendance on the occasion; and besides the Bishop and the Consul, there were present Messrs. Kinmont, Dow, Chapman, Westall, Pyke, Grove, Larkin, Dring, Dick, Lloyd, Crawford, J. Smith, Green, Gregory, Varco, and Forster.

On the motion of the Bishop of Victoria, seconded by F. H. Grove, Esq., H. M. Officiating Consul, Mr. Hale, took the Chair. In his opening remarks he proceeded to state, that the opportune presence and valuable aid of the Bishop rendered it unnecessary for him to occupy at any length the time of the meeting; and he had only to call upon his Lordship at once to address them on the subject of the meeting.

The Bishop then delivered an address to the meeting in the course of which he entered into detailed particulars of the general desirableness of their having a pastor of the Church of England resident among them, and the measures by which this desirable object might be speedily accomplished.

In the Port of Foochow there was a large and growing foreign commerce, the numbers of the European residents had of late rapidly increased, and the presence of an English Clergyman of suitable qualifications would (in his opinion) be a great advantage to the foreign community generally, and more particularly to the many young men who arrived in China at an early age, and were at a critical period of life removed from the moral influence of their native country and parental home. The Bishop stated his views that to ensure the full benefits of a Consular Chaplaincy, the individual selected to fill that post should not be merely a Clergyman performing the routine of his Sunday duties among them, but also be one who would during the week fulfil the duties of pastoral usefulness by moving amongst them, as a friend and companion, promoting not only their moral and religious welfare, but also seeking to direct the intellectual tastes and mental culture of the younger members of his flock.

They needed among them a Clergyman, a graduate of one of the universities, who bringing to his work an independent mind and strength of character, might lead them in the right way, and exemplify among them the character of a well educated christian gentleman, as well as that of a zealous pastor. On the proper selection of the right man for the place, it chiefly depended whether his own wishes and expectations and those of the meeting would be realized. They all knew—that the provisions of the Act 6, Geo. 4, chap. 87, vested the nomination and subsequent power of removal of a Consular Chaplain, with the Secretary of state for foreign affairs. From his own experience the Bishop stated his belief that the Heads of the Foreign Office exercised their patronage and power in a most liberal generous, and considerate manner; and in their selection of Chaplains desired only to forward the wishes and interests of the local communities abroad. He had full confidence in the manner in which the present foreign Secretary of state would exercise his power of nomination; and felt assured that Lord Clarendon would be sure to select a Chaplain for the post, would endeavour only to promote the welfare of the community, by sending them a Clergyman both morally and intellectually well qualified for the post.

The *first* resolution was moved by F. H. Grove, Esq., and seconded by James Dow, Esq., and carried unanimously.

"That this meeting judging it desirable to establish a Consular Chaplaincy at Foochow, request H. M. Officiating Consul to make a formal representation to that effect of the wishes of the local British community to H. M. Principal Secretary of state for foreign affairs, through H. M. Chief Superintendent of Trade, with the view of securing the benefits of the provisions of the Act 6, Geo. 4, chap. 87."

The *second* resolution was moved by T. Pyke, Esq., seconded by Captain Crawford and carried unanimously.

"That a subscription list be circulated among the foreign community at Foochow, and that Messrs. Grove and Dow be requested to act as Trustees of a Chaplaincy Fund."

The *third* resolution was moved by R. R. Westall, Esq., and seconded by Thos. H. Chapman, Esq.

"That on the subscriptions reaching the amount of $1,200, and that sum being paid or guaranteed, to H. M. Officiating Consul, the local Trustees in concurrence with H. M. Officiating Consul—be requested to address such a memorial to the Foreign office, as may secure the grant of an equal sum from the British Government, and the early adoption of measures for the nomination and sending out of a Chaplain to Foochow at an aggregate salary of $2,400 or £600 Stg. per annum.

To this resolution an amendment was moved by W. B. Varco, Esq., and seconded by Captain Crawford proposing that the sum of £800 a year should be substituted instead of £600 in the resolution as the Chaplain's salary.

After some conversation, in which Messrs. Hale, Grove, Dow, and the Bishop joined, and during which the opinion seemed generally to prevail, that it was preferable to consider the offer of £600 a year as only a *minimum* capable of being increased by the liberality of the foreign residents at any time, the amendment was negatived and the original resolution was unanimously adopted."

The *fourth* resolution respecting the building of a Church, for which about four thousand dollars were subscribed some months ago, was moved by Thos. L. Larken, Esq., and seconded by Captain Dring and carried unanimously.

"That the sum already promised for the Building of a Church be immediately collected; and that the aid of the foreign office be requested in doubling the amount of local subscriptions and granting a portion of the Consular ground as a site; and further that Messrs. Grove and Dow be requested to act as Trustees for the Church building fund, and to take the necessary means in concurrence with H. M. Officiating Consul for forwarding the matter.

Mr. Varco then made some remarks to the meeting respecting the important assistance of the Bishop in forwarding the object for which they were assembled; and especially intimated his view of the desirableness of formally adopting the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Dow and carried unanimously."

Proposed "That the Lord Bishop of Victoria be requested to address a communication to Lord Clarendon explanatory of the local circumstances and requirements of this community with respect to the qualifications of a Chaplain to be appointed to this Port."

The Chairman, in reply to a vote of thanks for presiding, alluded in terms of satisfaction to the unanimity which had prevailed, after which the meeting was dissolved.

(Signed) FRED. HOWE HALE.
H. B. M. Officiating Consul, Chairman.

The following notice of the Pei-ho, taken from the *Chinese Repository* will be interesting at the present moment:—

PEKING—the northern capital, so called in contradistinction to Nanking, or southern capital—is situated near the western extremity of an immense plain, and distant to the northwest, say one hundred and fifty miles from the anchorage for ships at the mouth of the Pei-ho. Barrow says the distance is 170 miles from the entrance of the river to the city of Tungchau: but subsequently in a right line, on the chart accompanying Staunton's Account of Macartney's embassy, the distance is only 108 common English miles. From Tungchau to Peking the distance is twelve miles.

On the 9th of August, 1840, the *Wellesley* anchored off the mouth of this river, in lat. 38° 53′ 3″ N., and long. 118° E., with six fathoms at low tide.

H. B. M. ship *Alceste*, captain Murray Maxwell, bearing the right honorable Lord Amherst, embassador extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary, &c., anchored off the mouth of this river on the 28th of July, 1816, in five fathoms, about lat. 38° 58′ N., and long. 117° 57′ E.

H. B. M. ship *Lion*, captain Sir Erasmus Gower, having on board the Earl of Macartney, embassador extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary, &c., anchored near the same place on the 25th of July, 1793.

From the writings of those who were connected with these three missions, and from native maps, we shall bring together such information as seems most likely to interest our readers, at a moment when another visit to the north may be expected. Staunton, Barrow, Ellis, Davis, and Abel are the authors from whom most of our information is derived.

"The rise and fall of the tides, at the *Lion's* anchorage, were about eight or nine feet. They ebbed and flowed irregularly, and from every point of the compass; but the strength of the flood tide was from the southeast, and of the ebb from the northwest. On the sixth of August (being the day of the new moon), the flood tide made at nine hours and forty minutes in the morning; it rose ten feet, and was high water at one o'clock; and remained without turning till four in the afternoon. The wind was then east, and moderate. There was no perceptible difference in the observation of the tide on the following day." Staunton, vol. II., p. 79.

"The line of coast, from that point where the Great Wall terminates in the sea, lat. 40° 4′ N., long. 120° 2′ E., runs southwest till to the south of the river, where it trends first southward and then eastward. In clear weather the forts and a pagoda, near the river's mouth, are visible from the anchorage, 12 or 14 miles due east. At the mouth of the river is a bar, stretching northwest, over which, at low water, the depth is not more than three or four feet, and which in many places is nearly or quite dry. The *Madagascar*, on the 11th of August, 1840, had twelve feet at spring tides. Lieutenant Campbell, in 1793, found "that a course of west by north, according to compass, led up the best channel, and that with the fort which stands on the southwest side of the entrance into the river, which at its mouth was about one-third of a mile in width, and three fathoms in depth at low water." Upon the bar and within it, Staunton says the water is thick and sandy, although outside it is remarkably green and clear. He found the bar divided into a number of sandy banks, lying in various directions, but so high and so close to each other as to prevent the passage, even of small vessels, except at high water. Immediately within the bar, the water deepened to three or four fathoms. The river was there about five hundred yards in width. Mr. Gutzlaff, who visited Tientsin in a Chinese vessel, in Sep., 1831, says "the river has no regular tides, but constantly flows into the sea with more or less rapidity." *Chi. Rep.*, vol. I., p. 136.

On its southern bank, or the left of the entrance, is the small village of Tungkû. Its situation is low and swampy, and the ground in its vicinity is covered, in summer, with the *Arundo phragmites*, a long and not altogether useless reed.

From this village the vessels first move almost due north for three or four miles, then turning westward and southward, 'making a complete elbow,' they move against the current, till nearly due west from Tungkû they reach Sikû (Seekoo); thence turning again westward and northward, and making another elbow, they arrive at Tâkû; and thus on, in a zigzag course, they wind their way to Tientsin, a distance of forty miles in a right line, but more than twice that following the river's channel.

* * * * * * *

Referring to this part of the river, Staunton says its banks are higher than the adjacent plains; accordingly, large quantities of earth were placed along its sides, in order immediately to fill up any breach which from time to time might be made in them by inundations. In his second day's traveling, a considerable inclosure was, for the first time, perceived, resembling a gentleman's park. This was the residence of the chief of a district. His dwelling was distinguished by treble gates, and by two poles erected near them, each forty feet high, destined to bear ensigns of dignity by day, and lanterns by night. Within his inclosures were several buildings, a variety of trees, and some sheep and horses. Hitherto he had seen few cattle of any kind. To his view the fields exhibited "a high state of cultivation," generally covered with barbatoes millet, growing ten or twelve feet high, and the lowest calculation of its increase was an hundred fold. The houses had the appearance of being built of mud, as at the mouth of the river; but, on a closer inspection, the walls were found to be made of bricks ill-burnt, or dried in the sun. On one side of the river was a large grove of high and wide spreading pines; near and amongst which were monuments of stone, erected to the memory of persons buried underneath. On the opposite bank were the stacks of salt, estimated at six hundred millions of pounds in weight, and of which every body has heard. This salt was in bags. Similar masses were seen by Abel, which in most instances, however, were not bags, but were covered with matting. These stacks were in sight at Tientsin, the general emporium of the northern provinces, 'built,' says Staunton, 'at the confluence of two rivers, from which it rises in a gentle slope.' One of these two flows down from near Peking, the other comes from a more southern region. A third flows in from the south, forming a communication between Tientsin and the Grand Canal.

The practicability of marching from the coast to Tientsin, we are unable to determine from any information in our possession. Infantry no doubt could easily move across the plain, but artillery probably could not—for we *suppose* (from what we know of other parts of the country) that ditches and small canals run in almost every direction, and that the only roads are narrow foot-paths. Staunton says, the governor of the province, who awaited the arrival of the embassador at Tâkû, came to Tientsin from thence, over land, by a shorter route than was described by the windings of the river. Ellis mentions, in his Journal, while at Sikû, 'the carts on two wheels,' as justifying the complaints that have been made of them. He says also, that he 'was surprised with the size of the Chinese horses, having been led to expect that their height did not exceed that of small ponies; on the contrary, they were not inferior in that respect to the generality of Arab horses; they are, however, coarse and ill-shaped, and promise neither strength nor action.'

Above Tientsin the river gradually contracts its dimensions, and the stream becomes more powerful. The tide, of which the flood had aided the progress of the yachts conveying Macartney's embassy, ceased about thirty miles beyond the city. The embassy was six days in passing from Tientsin to Tungchau; and it was not until the fourth day that "some high blue mountains were seen rising from the northwest." On this small branch of the river, within a distance of ninety miles, Barrow estimated that there were floating not less than 100,000 souls. As the embassy advanced, the country began to assume a less uniform appearance, being now broken into hill and dale. Few trees appeared, except large willows on the banks, and knots of elms or firs before the houses of distinguished men, and the temples—both of which were generally found at the head of each village. More grain was cultivated here than on the plains near the mouth of the river. Different sorts of kidney-beans, and some patches of buckwheat, also, were observed, and a species of nettle, the *Urtica nivea*, of which cloth is manufactured. Considerable tracts of pasture or meadow land intervened between the villages, on which were seen a few small cattle, and some of the broad-tailed sheep.

Here may be noted—what all the travelers seem to have omitted, that the Pei-ho enters the sea, or gulf, through two channels. The embassies ascended the southern one. The southern is marked on native maps as being wider than the other, and runs nearly parallel to it, until some miles above Tientsin, where the two unite. On one of our Chinese maps this northern channel is forked, one branch coming from the Pei-ho, say thirty miles below Tungchau, and the other twenty miles lower down. This northern channel (probably a marshy expanse) is impracticable for boats of any considerable size.

The city of Tungchau stands on the southern side of the river, by the water of which one of its sides is washed, the others are defended by a broad wet ditch. The principal streets are straight, paved with broad flag-stones, having a raised footpath on each side. The buildings are such as are common in other cities of similar size. The suburbs are extensive; and the adjacent country for several miles around, is level and fertile. Sir. Davis seems to represent the city as being a mile and a half distant from the river, and describes it as being very inferior to Tientsin.

The avenue, or great road leading to the capital, lies across an open country, perfectly level, sandy, and ill-cultivated. About fifteen to twenty feet in the middle part of the road, is paved with granite slabs from six to sixteen feet in length, and about four feet broad. Each one of these enormous flag-stones must have been brought at least sixty miles: "the nearest quarry," says Barrow, "where quarries of granite are found, being those that divide China Proper from Manchu Tartary, near the Great Wall." On each side of this granite pavement is a road unpaved, wide enough for carriages to pass upon it. In many places the road is bordered with trees, particularly willows of a very uncommon growth. A temple, on the right side of the road, and a bridge of white marble, having the balustrade ornamented with figures, meant to represent lions or other animals, cut out of the same material, were the only objects that attracted any notice, until the walls and lofty gates of the capital appeared in view. Barrow's account of Macartney's advance to the capital is amusing, differing wholly from that given by Mr. Davis of Amherst and his suite. With the first embassy everything was "grand and magnificent," wearing a pleasing aspect; with the other all was 'mean and villainous,' disgusting and detestable in the extreme.

The city of Tientsin 天津, is in lat. 39° 10′ N., about 90 miles S.E. from the capital, which is in lat. 39° 55′ N., long. 116° 55′ E. from Greenwich, and nearly due west, distant about 30 miles from the mouth of the Pei-ho, which, rising beyond the Great Wall, flows within 12 miles of Peking, and thence to Tientsin and the sea. A little below the river's mouth there is a bar of sand, stretching N.N.E. and S.S.W., over which, at low water, the depth is not more than three or four feet.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On the 28th ultimo, about 2 miles from the Sailor's Home, Hong-kaw, a man named Ching-ama, a carpenter, on his way from Woosung to Shanghai was met by 5 or 6 Malays and robbed of six dollars and 2,000 cash. On his refusing to give up the cash one of them cut his ear off clean with his knife. The poor man had to run to save his life. The whole party had kulves.

DARING BURGLARY.—Stolen some time during the night of the 27th ultimo from the godown of Messrs. Ullett & Co., 20 bales of packing paper. Robbery effected through Messrs. Moncrieff, Grove & Co.'s garden by breaking a hole through the godown wall. Nine of the bales were found in the garden. Police Constable No. 7, when on duty near the market of E. M. Smith, at half-past 5 A.M., saw 3 Chinese pass up North gate street with 4 bales. On the Police Constable going up to see what they had, they put down the bales and ran away, the Police Constable had the 2 bales removed to the Station, they are marked *W G* in the centre of a diamond, and are numbered 25 and 40, the Nos. of the missing bales are 18, 19, 20, 24, 30, 46, 54.

The Police Constable believes the burglars to be all Canton men.

A WIFE'S REPORT.—A clergyman of our acquaintance being recently in company where several ladies were present, his wife among the number, and the recent crimes of Mrs. Cunningham becoming the subject of conversation, remarked with a sort of roguish leer, that when a woman fell she was far worse in her conduct than one of the other sex. "My dear husband," replied his wife, "you will recollect that the height from which she falls is infinitely greater."—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

SCOTCH CATECHISM.—Pedagogue: Wha was Goliath? Boy: The muckle giant, whom David slew with a sling and a stane. Pedagogue: Wha was David? Boy: The son of Jesse. Pedagogue: Wha was Jesse? Boy: The flower of Dumblane.

The late Thomas Moore had written in one of his productions, "the mellow dreams of Horace," but the compositor, or the reader, supposing he could not have seen the last amphitheatrical bill, printed it "the melodrames of Horses."

HIGHFLYER, *Her Majesty's Screw Steam Corvette,*
21 *Guns, viz.,* 20 *of* 8*in.,* and 1 *of* 10*in.,*
(pivot-gun), 250 *Horse-power, complement*
240 *men.*

Captain,	Chas. F. A. Shadwell, C. B.
Lieutenant,	Fredk. Harrison Smith.
Do.	Chas. Harcourt Smith.
Do.	Henry Hexham.
Master,	Edward H. Hills.
Chaplain,	Rev. John Lugg.
Surgeon,	George Everest, M. D.
Paymaster,	Luke Masterson.
Chief Engineer,	James Leys.
Assistant Surgeon,	Fredk. A. Brice, M. D.
Inst. Lieut. R.M.,	Morgan H. Price.
Acting Mate,	Arthur E. Dupuis.
Assistant Engineer,	John Moysey.
Do.	Alex: Borthwick.
Do.	David Miller.
Midshipman,	Henry E. C. Robinson.
Do.	Francis Philip Hutchinson.
Do.	George Hesketh.
Do.	John A. Fisher.
Do.	Edward D. Law.
Do.	Henry Berners.
Do.	Henry L. Gully.
Master's Assistant,	William Hy. Adlam.
Clerc,	William Hy. Grifsell.
Do.	Thomas J. T. Wood.
Naval Cadet,	Sidney A. B. Capel.

H. I. M. Frigate *Audacieuse*, Captain Colville, having on board H. E. Baron Gros and suite, accompanied by the Gunboat *Fusée*, arrived at Woosung on 30th ultimo. His Excellency left the *Audacieuse* at the mouth of the river and came up in the *Fusée* to Shanghai on the same day.

We are not able to publish the names of Officers, &c., of the frigate, but give the following particulars of the Gun-boat.

Etat major de la Cannonière la FUSÉE.

M. M. de Carpegna,	*Lieut. de vaisseau Commandant.*
Porquet,	*Enseigne, Second.*
Maudine,	*Enseigne.*
de Puytraimond,	*Do.*
Regnauld,	*Do.*
German,	*Chirurgien.*
d'Harangier,	*Officier d'Administration.*

On looking over our file of the *Herald*, we do not find that the list of Officers, &c., of U. S. S. *San Jacinto* was inserted when she visited this port before. We now give it.

SAN JACINTO, *U. S. Screw Steam-vessel,* 13,
300 *Horse-power, Tons* 1,500,
270 *Officers and Men.*

Flag Officer,	Josiah Tattnall.
Commander,	H. H. Bell.
Lieutenant,	H. H. Lewis.
Do.	J. C. Williamson.
Do.	John Rutledge.
Do.	W. W. Queen.
Do.	R. T. Bowen.
Do.	James M. Duncan.
Purser,	J. O. Bradford.
Chief Engineer,	B. F. Isherwood.
Chaplain,	Robert Given.
Surgeon,	R. P. Daniel.
Do.	J. E. Semple.
Commodore's Secretary,	Paulding Tattnall.
1st Assistant Engineer,	Andrew Lawton.
1st *Do.*	Edward S. de Luce.
2d *Do.*	Henry W. Spooner.
2d *Do.*	Wm. B. Brooks.
3d *Do.*	Ten Eyck Biles.
3d *Do.*	Chs. H. Baker.
3d *Do.*	Henry C. Victor.
Purser's Clerk,	D. A. Edmonds.
Captain's Clerk,	Ernest Clifford.

COROMANDEL, *Paddle-Wheel Steam-vessel,*
5 *Guns,* 60 *Men,* 250 *Tons,*
150 *Horse-power.*

Lieutenant,	Sholto Douglas, *Commander.*
Second Master,	Willm. W. Vine.
Assistant Surgeon,	C. B. Lamb.
Do. Paymaster,	A. J. Burton.
Engineer,	J. Roffey.
Do.	T. E. Backles.
Do.	Wm. Tandy.

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Tin.—In 1856 the quantity of tin imported amounted to 3,464 tons 2 cwts., and 749 tons of tin ore and regulus; and there were exported 1,874 tons 6 cwts. of British tin, and 200 tons 5 cwts. of foreign tin, with 4 tons of foreign tin ore. —*Companion to the Almanack*, 1858.

Spirits.—In the year ending December 31, 1856, the total quantity of spirits distilled in the United Kingdom was 28,197,065 gallons; of which 7,653,158 gallons were distilled in England, 12,001,098 in Scotland, and 8,542,809 in Ireland. The quantity on which duty was paid for home consumption was 23,300,556 gallons; of which 16,519,488 were taken in Great Britain, and 6,781,068 in Ireland, the total amount of duty paid being 8,698,624*l.* The quantity exported to foreign parts in the same period was 4,334,253 gallons; of which 1,790,963 were from England, 2,201,048 from Scotland, and 342,242 from Ireland.—*Ibid.*

Emigration.—In 1856 the total number of Emigrants from the United Kingdom was only 176,554, of whom 71,724 were from Ireland. The chief decrease is the emigration from Ireland, which is upwards of 7,000 less, but the gross number is only 253 less than that of 1855. Of the total number in 1856 there were 111,837 to the United States, 16,378 to our North American Colonies, 44,584 to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, and 3,755 to all other places. The rate of mortality among the emigrants had been very small; to North America, on 72,443 passengers, the amount was only 0·10 per cent. Of the total number to the Australian Colonies 20,385 were assisted by the Emigration Commissioners, and the rate of mortality in the transit had been small.—*Ibid.*

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

1382—Professor Wilson's Works, Vols. VI *a* XI, viz.,—Essays Critical and Imaginative, [Vols. II *a* IV. Recreations of Cristopher North, Tales. [Vols. I and II.
1390—Thackeray's Miscellanies, Vol. IV.
1548—Murray's Hand-book for North Italy, 2 Vols.
1840—Waterton's Essays on Natural History, 3d Series.
1869—The Rival Suitors, by Mrs. Hubback.
1872—Passages in the life of a Soldier by Sir J. E. Alexander, 2 Vols.
1873—Lives of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel and Anne Dacre his Wife, by the Duke of Norfolk.
1874—The Cold Water Cure in Chronic Disease, by J. M. Gully.
1875—Life and Letters of John Keats, 2 Vols.
1876—Final Memorials of Charles Lamb.
1877—Cyrus Redding's Recollections of Fifty Years, 3 Vols.
1878—The Morals of Mayfair, 3 Vols.
1879—History of Court Fools, by Dr. Doran.
1880—Eliot's Scenes of Clerical Life, 2 Vols.
1881—Phillipo's United States and Cuba.
1882—J. D'Ewes' Sporting in both Hemispheres.
1883—Muir's Life of Mahomet, 2 Vols.
1884—Hazlitt's History of the Republic of Venice, 3 Vols.
1885—Miss Martineau's British Rule in India.
1886—Reform in Parliament, by Earl Grey.
1887—Katharine Randolph, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig.
Edinburgh Review.
Quarterly Review.
North British Review.

Shanghae, April 6th, 1858.

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SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

Names	Rate	Guns	Estimated complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander
British.					
Acorn	sloop	12	120		A. W. A. Hood
Actæon (survg)	frigate	26	200		Robt. Jenkins
Algerine	gun boat	2	50	80	Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes
Alligator (store)	ship				
Assistance	steamer	6		400	W. A. J. Heath
Banterer	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Bedford C. T. Pim
Belleisle	hospital ship	6	100		J. R. Rodd
Bittern	sloop	12	120		
Bustard	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. / Wm. K. Hall
Camilla	sloop	16	130		Geo. T. Colville
Clown	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. Lee
Cormorant	sc st gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel	st vessel	5	50		Lieut. S. Douglas *(Calcutta)*
Cruiser	sc st sloop	17	165	60	Chas. Fellowes
Dove	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Chas. J. Bullock
Drake	..do	2	50	40	Lieut Wm. Arthur
Elk	sloop	12	130		John F. C. Hamilton
Emperor	st yatch	4			John Ward
Esk	sc st corvette	21	250	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.
Firm	gun boat	2	37	60	R. G. W. Nicolas
Forester	..do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16	230	400	Sherard Osborn
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie
Haughty	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Paull
Hercules	hospital	10	25		Dr. Burn
Hesper	sc st ship	2	51	120	James S. Hill
Highflyer	sc st corvette	21	260	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell
Hornet	sc st sloop	17	160	60	W. McDowall
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker
Janus	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Jones
Kestrel	..do	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason
Lee	..do	3	50	80	Lieut Wm. Graham
Leven	..do	3	50	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson
Minden	store ship	4	27		Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding
Nankin	ship	50	500		Hon. Keith Stewart
Niger	sc st ship	13	230	400	Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane
Nimrod	sc st gun vessel	6	110	180	Roderick Dew
Opossum	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Colin A. Campbell
Pique	frigate	40	350		Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart.
Plover	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Wynniatt
Princess Charlotte	hospital ship	104			G. St. V. King
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	Geo. S. Hand
Sans-Pareil	sc st ship	70	640	400	A. C. Key
Slaney	gun boat	5	50	80	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins
Starling	..do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers
Staunch	..do	2	50	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman
Surprise	sc st vessel	4	91	200	Saml. G. Cresswell
Tribune	sc st frigate	31	340	300	Harry E. Edgell
Volcano	pad-whl st vesl	3	51	140	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding
Watchful	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed
Woodcock	..do	2	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard
French.					
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Colville
Capricieuse	..do				Collier
Dragonne	gun boat	3			Barry
Durance	steamer	12			Thoyon
Fusée	gun boat	6			Capergna
Lily	steamer				
Marceau	..do				de Lamotte
Metraille	gun boat	6			P. E. Berranger
Meurthe	steamer	12			M. de Chenez
Nemesis	frigate	50			Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly / Reynaud
Nisus	sloop	12			Chiery
Phlegeton	steamer	8			Leveque
Primonguet	..do	8			Veignaud
American.					
Minnesota	steamer	50			Dupont
Mississippi	steam frigate	13	300		Wm. C. Nicholson.
Portsmouth	ship	22	260		A. H. Foote
San Jacinto	steamer	13	218		Commodore J. Armstrong / Henry H. Bell
Portuguese.					
Amazona	lorcha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Scarnicha
Mondego	brig	20	120		Tavares
Dutch.					
Medusa	steamer	18			Fabius
Russian.					
America	steamer	6			Chihacheff

N.B.—Corrections of errors in the above will be thankfully received by the Editor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
Apr 3	Coromandel	H.M.str		Douglas	Hongkong	Mar 23		
.. 3	Slaney [H.M.	g.-boat		Hoskins	Ningpo	Apr 2		
.. 3	Mississippi	U.S.str		Nicholson	Hongkong	Mar 26		
.. 4	Preciosa	Sp. bk	254	Lizarza	Manila	Feb 21	Sundries	P. J. S. Loureiro
.. 4	Excelsior	B. ship	683	Jones	London	Nov 7	General	Jas: MacDonald
.. 5	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Browne	Hongkong*	Mar 31	Op., &c.	E. Warden, Agent P.O.Co
.. 6	Antagonist	B. bark	436	Turner	Formosa	.. —	Sugar	Jas: Bowman and Co
.. 6	Red Riding Hood	B. ship	720	Rossiter	London	Nov 28	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 7	Cairnsmore	B. ship	1085	Bragg	Calcutta	Jan 26	Rice	Turner and Co
.. 8	Antelope	A. str.	231	Lynch	Ningpo			
.. 9	Fury	H.M.str		Leckie				

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Apr 3	Fusée [H.I.M.	g.-boat		Carpegna			
.. 3	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Crockett	Hongkong	Tea & Silk	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 3	Scutari	B. ship	578	Ollard	Amoy & Sing.	Sun., &c.	Lindsay and Co
.. 3	Pampero	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Barracouta Bay	Ballast	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 4	Formosa	B. str.	750	Brooks	Hongkong*	Silk & Su.	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 6	Cormorant	H.M.str		Saumarez	Gulf of Pechell		
.. 6	Antelope	A. str.	231	Lynch	Ningpo		
.. 7	San Jacinto	U.S. str.		Bell	Hongkong		
.. 8	Pique	H. M. S.		Nicolson	Gulf of Pechell		
.. 8	Fury	H.M str		Leckie			

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Antagonist	Apr 6	B. bark	436	Turner	Jas. Bowman and Co		
Cairnsmore	Apr 7	B. ship	1085	Bragg	Turner and Co.		
Carausius	Feb 14	B. ship	510	Capon	E. Warden		
Chebucto	Mar 15	B. ship	408	Johnston	Turner and Co.	London	Early
Confucius	Mar 19	B. ship	510	Penrice	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	
Crimea	Mar 12	B. ship	478	Tucker	Dent, Beale and Co.		
E. W. van Dam van Isselt	Mar 16	Du. bk	713	Kolm	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Edith Rose	Mar 3	A. ship	380	Nickersen	Russell and Co		
Emperor	Mar 12	A. ship	597	Tibbets	Augustine Heard and Co		
Excelsior	Apr 4	B. ship	683	Jones	Jas: MacDonald		
Gallant	Mar 30	B. brig	267		Dent, Beale and Co.		
Hafis	Mar 14	Ha. bk	499	Hinrichsen	Harkort and Co		
Howqua	Mar 30	A. bark	551	Cartwright	Russell and Co		
Lady Mary Wood	Apr 5	B. str	650	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	15 inst.*
Laura	Feb 27	Old. bk	500	Miesegades	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Maury	Mar 27	A. bark	590	Fletcher	Russell and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Artis	Captain		
Mluna	Oct 20	A. schr	299		Capt. Gough		
Nimrod		B. bark	234		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Ora	Mar 30	Ha. bg	148	Fabricius	Siemssen and Co		
Preciosa	Apr 4	Sp. bk.	254	Lizarza	P. J. S. Loureiro		
Prince Regent	Jan 30	B. bark	582	Thomas	A. R. Tilby	Singapore	12th inst
Red Riding Hood	Apr 6	B. ship	720	Rossiter	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Robin Hood	Feb 5	A. ship	1116	Sears	Dent, Beale and Co.	New York	cld. 9th
Runnymede	Mar 27	B. ship	720	Burrows	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	878	Bird	Russell and Co		
Sea Star	Mar 1	B. ship	590	Livingston	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	cld 8th
Shamrock	Feb 14	B. str.	330	Sullivan	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Star of the East	Mar 8	B. ship	1217	Gaggs	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	15th inst
Virginia	Mar 11	Bre. bk	350	Franke	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Wild Wave	Mar 29	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Moncreiff, Grove and Co.	Fuchau	Early
Zephyr	Mar 31	B. schr	152	Roper	Dent, Beale and Co.	Ningpo	cld 8th

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Lady McDonald, 17th Nov.; Dennis Hill, 23d Dec.; Julia, 24th do.; Chrysolite, 11th Jany.; Wellington, 15th do.; and Mirage, 5th Feby.

From *Liverpool*—Jubilee, 5th Dec.; and Spirit of the Age, 27th Jany.

From *New York*—Tartar, 22d Oct. From *Boston*—Cossack, 20th Nov.

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592		P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

	Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850	7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	1
1852	6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853 Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
1853 Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854 Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
1854 Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855 Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855 Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856 Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
1856 Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857 Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	11 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
1857 Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	21	—
1858 Monthly	3	} 16 {	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1858 Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

Year ending 30th June,	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs	SILK Total Bales	TO THE UNITED STATES. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,365	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,510	250
1851-52			31,225,000	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,158
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1*st July*, 1856, *to* 30*th June*, 1857,

Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct).	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	54,725*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND,				35,798*
AUSTRALIA,	286,144	184,576	470,720	
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,		275,026	275,026	
THE CONTINENT,	1,195,905	303,043	1,498,948	
THE UNITED STATES,	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
Total	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1*st July*, 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 27 ships				13,737,311	2,531,486	16,268,797	25,114
Jan 10	Britannia	552	London	653,500	15,100	668,600	359
.. 15	Harkaway	898	London	734,619	296,696	1,031,315	381
.. 16	Harwood	462	London	407,502	91,325	498,827	556
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester	373	London	424,032	7,892	431,924	41
.. 12	Vanguard	626	London	604,900	139,100	744,000	38
.. 15	Anglo Saxon	700	London	635,318	217,592	852,910	634
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson	944	London	742,179	324,594	1,066,773	887
Mar 10	Abdul Medjid	399	London	354,568	199,179	553,747	✓35
.. 16	Tung-yu	1136	London	982,227	401,549	1,383,776	✓53
.. 23	Herculean	530	London	357,700	242,800	600,500	✓165
.. 23	Invincible	657	London	499,055	342,340	791,395	✓277
.. 29	Hoang Ho	600	London	375,689	333,481	709,170	
Cleared	Sea Star,	590	London				

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1*st July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172:04	5 bales 25 cases	15,475
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York		1,069,300	1,069,300	14:40		
.. 13	Endeavor	1137	..do		1,096,500	1,096,500			600
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	..do		1,149,450	1,149,450			
.. 12	Canvass Back	731	..do		766,748	766,748	18:74		250
Mar 29	Union	1012	..do	28,575	789,254	817,829	18:75		

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,

From 1*st July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 30	Cambalu	456	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*,

From 1*st July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Oct 4	Afrika	362	Sydney	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 19	Banca	243	Melbourne vid Fuchau	78,173	4,376	82,549
Jan 24	Lemuella	403	Sydney			392,105

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT,

From 1*st July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Oct 25	Wynaud	521	Rotterdam vid Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	
Nov 22	Mansart	555	Havre	324,230	96,717	420,947	98
Feb 18	Cæsarowitsch	580	Cronstadt	253,172		253,172	

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1*st July*, 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 20 vessels				20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str.,	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rémi, str.,	322	do.	369
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do.	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do.	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	10
Feb 7	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	769
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do.	119
Mar 6	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	✓397
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do.	✓971
.. 31	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do.	✓22
Apr 3	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	✓100
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	1040	do.	✓1,397

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